(f) whether the Government plan to introduce Identity Card System (Viz. Green Card for citizens and Red Card for foreigners) on a national basis to check illegal infiltration; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) to (g) This proposal is at a conceptual stage and is being examined in depth.

[Translation]

Vehicular Pollution

*94. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :
SHRI NARAYAN ATHAWALAY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recent study has been made by the Government or through any agency or study group regarding the effects of pollution particularly the vehicular pollution in the major cities and towns;

(b) if so, the details of data of the said study for each city and the steps taken to deal with this problem and results achieved till date; and

(c) the details of the Action Plan for 1997-98 to control pollution in various States particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ) : (a) Yes, Sir. A number of studies have been carried out recently on pollution, particularly on vehicular pollution. These include studies undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board, the Tata Energy Research Institute, the World Bank, the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi and the Centre for Science and Environment.

(b) (i) The Central Pollution Control Board has estimated that the total vehicular emission load in the 12 major cities in the country is as follows:

S.No.	CITY	Vehicular Pollution Load (Tonnes per Day)	
		1987	1994
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	871.92	1046.30
2.	Mumbai	548.80	659.57
3.	Bangalore	253.72	304.47
4.	Calcutta	244.77	293.71
5.	Ahmedabad	243.94	292.73
6.	Pune	212.76	255.31
7.	Chennai	188.54	226.25
8.	Hyderabad	169.03	202.84
9.	Jaipur	74.98	88.99
10.	Kanpur	71.99	86.17
11.	Lucknow	69.58	83.49
12.	Nagpur	47.80	57.39

(ii) The Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi has carried out a modeling study to determine the possible measures that would help mitigate transport related pollution in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Bangalore.

(iii) A World Bank study has estimated the environmental degradation in the country due to pollution. The study has estimated that air pollution in conjunction with other factors such as general status of nutrition and lower standard of living causes adverse health effects in the general population living in Indian cities.

(iv) The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has prepared a report on future traffic management scenarios for Delhi.

(v) The Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi has brought out a report on the status of vehicular pollution in the country, its effects and measures for its control. The study indicates an increase in vehicular pollution in the major cities in the country due to a rise in vehicular population of old engine design, poor quality fuels and inadequate regulatory and traffic management measures.

Several steps have been taken to control vehicular pollution including progressive tightening of emission norms for new vehicles; introduction of cleaner fuels; effective enforcement for control of pollution from in-use vehicles and improvement of road network and traffic management.

The steps have resulted in introduction of unleaded petrol and catalytic converter fitted four wheeler petrol vehicles in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai with effect from 1.4.1995. Low-lead petrol has been introduced in the entire country from 1 1.1997. Use of low sulphur diesel (0.5 per cent sulphur) in Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai has been introduced from 1.4.1996. Tighter emission norms for new vehicles have been introduced with effect from 1.4.1996. Fuel quality specifications for automotive fuels have been notified.

(c) Each State Government is responsible for control of pollution in that State. The Government of India formulates pollution control strategies for issues pertaining to prevention and abatement of air, water and industrial pollution. This includes, interalia,—notification of ambient air quality standards as also effluent and emission standards for the major categories of polluting industries. The Central Government lays down guidelines for siting of industries and major projects and provides for financial assistance for a scheme on construction of common effluent treatment plants for clusters of small scale industries. The Central Government plans to introduce unleaded petrol in all major cities and towns by 31.12.1998 and in the entire country by 1.4.2000. Introduction of Diesel with 0.25 per cent sulphur in the entire country is targeted for 1.4.1999. Stricter emission norms for new vehicles are to be brought into effect from 1.4.2000. A draft Action Plan to control pollution in Delhi has been prepared.

The action taken for controlling pollution in Maharashtra includes implementation of the World Bank aided Industrial Pollution Control Project, setting up of common effluent treatment plants in clusters of small scale units, and implementation of a plan for abatement of pollution in Chembur.

[English]

Stock of Explosives in Punjab

*95. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned "Alarm over RDX re-entry in Punjab" appearing in the 'The Hindu' dated the June 14, 1997;

(b) if so, the details of RDX and other dangerous explosives and weapons recovered in Punjab during the year 1997;

(c) whether RDX and other explosives and arms have been recovered in Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any link between revival of terrorists activities in Punjab and continuing disruptive action in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement I is attached.

(c) and (d) Statement II is attached.

(e) and (f) Under its current game plan, Pak, ISI has made fresh efforts to forge linkage between Punjab militants and insurgent groups of Jammu & Kashmir, fundamentalist groups and mercenaries to widen the arc of militancy in India. The recent incidents of terrorism in Punjab can be attributed to such an effort. However, adequate counter measures and coordinated efforts have been initiated to defeat such designs.

Statement I

Details of RDX and Other Dangerous Explosives/Weapons Recovered in Punjab During the Year 1997

ARMS	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Total
AK-47/56 Rifles			1					1
Pistol/Revolver					1			1
Magazines			2					2
Live Cartridges/Cartridge			1012	47 Nos.	30 Nos.			1089
Wire			6 bundles					6 bundles
EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS								
Grenades/Hand Grenade				2 Nos.	2 Nos.		1 No.	5 Nos.
RDX (in Kgs.)			45 Kgs.				13 Kgs.	58 Kgs.